

SEMI-WEEKLY INTERIOR JOURNAL.

VOL. XXIII.

STANFORD, KY., TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1895.

NO. 46

LIBERTY, CASEY COUNTY.

—Friday was examination day among the teachers. Only a few put in their appearance for that purpose.

—We met Elder R. A. Hovious to-day for the first time for nearly 20 years. He has been living in Adair for many years. He is attending the teachers' examination for the purpose of resuming his old occupation of teaching across the line in Casey. He always ranked in the foremost class as a teacher of youth.

—Col. Frank Wolford is dead! Grand old veteran of two wars! For three years the writer was on the closest terms of intimacy with him. No man living had a nobler, kinder disposition. If he had any errors they were of the head and not of the heart. He was a true patriot and his loss will long be felt by his fellow-countrymen.

—E. Tarrant for some months will be absent from Liberty during the first part of each week, but will be in town every Friday night and Saturday. Persons wishing to order the 1st Kentucky Cavalry History, or correspond on the subject, will please mail their letters so as to reach Liberty by Thursday or Friday night. Any other days of the week on the same business, please call on or write to W. T. Humphrey.

—It was related to the writer a few days ago that a little dog ascended a ladder, having 14 rounds, and stood nearly erect to reach his owner, John E. Sharpe, in the 23 story of the jail. Mr. W. T. Humphrey was our authority, and through his veracity is undisputed, we thought the tale was rather extensive, but giving as his vouchers the names of Capt. Goodell, John E. Sharpe and others, we think his little dogship was a very expert climber.

—Two dusky sons of Africa, Neely Northcutt and one Isaac Squires, of Adair county, had a shooting scrape in the colored part of Liberty on last Tuesday morning. They were brought before Judge Telford and Northcutt was given \$50 fine and 60 days in jail. Of course the whole fine will be paid in jail. Squires was acquitted of the shooting, but was held on carrying concealed weapons. The affray came up over two noted courtesans, Mat Wilson and Lou Clemmons. Tuesday night a party of lynchers severely lacerated the naked backs of the two females. Wednesday Sheriff Adams took the two to Stanford and lodged them in the Lincoln jail to be kept until our new jail is finished, for offenses heretofore. For some time past Northcutt and some other males of the colored persuasion, with the two females have been conducting themselves in a manner to shock decency. While a full advocate for law we acknowledge that emergencies may arise justifying a community to rise in their might and protect their firesides and families, but in all such cases those who take the law in their own hands, should be those qualified to cast stones. This unpleasant state of affairs may be traced primarily to a loose or non enforcement of the laws. It is given up by those qualified to judge, that it is not the severity of punishment altogether, but the certainty that causes the offender to fear and respect the laws. It is doubtful whether lynching ever does bear good fruit, and terrible results often follow. Judge Lynch may sometimes create a fear in the vicious, but can never secure his respect; but a just and certain administration of the laws always secures both fear and respect. If there is no general statute to meet such cases of outraged decency our Legislature should lose no time in passing one, and for an adequate punishment. Confining in jail to pay the fine only redoubles the county's expenses without abating offenses. We have seen such cases effectually met by providing county farms and work-houses and compelling the offender to pay his or her fines by the sweat of his brow.

—George Perkins, an editorial writer on the Cincinnati Enquirer and a man of many accomplishments, took morphine and died at the Grand Hotel, Cincinnati, leaving a little to the press, saying his health was gone and his eyes had failed, power had left him and this last resort was less humiliating than to be dependent on his relatives.

—Postmaster General Wilson, who has returned from a two weeks' vacation in Virginia says: I was gratified to learn that the free silver sentiment is gradually dying out and that the cause of sound money is gaining every day. Business is picking up all over the South and a better feeling prevails everywhere.

The Big Four Route will give a rate of one-fare for the round to Boston August 25-31, good to return Sept. 10, on account Knight Templar's Conclave. For full particulars call on agent of Big Four or address E. O. McCormack, pass traffic agent, and D. B. Martin, G. P. A., Cincinnati.

—The C. H. & D. will run an excursion from Cincinnati Aug. 15 at \$5 to Niagara Falls and return; tickets good for five days. \$6 to Toronto and return; tickets good for five days, \$10 to Thousand Islands and return; tickets good 10 days.

LANCASTER, GARRARD COUNTY.

—Dr. J. L. McKee preached the union sermon Sunday night at the Baptist church.

—The Aid Society of the Presbyterian church met yesterday with Mrs. Owen Rigney.

—The Bible-Reading Circle will meet with Mrs. Margaret Gill to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

—Miss Nora Phillips, of Stanford, began teaching the public school at Big Academy last week.

—The mission society of the Presbyterian church meets this afternoon at 3 o'clock with Mrs. George Denny.

—The following people are on the sick list this week: Mrs. Cronly, Mrs. Sam Harlan, Misses Martha Tillet and Fannie Bishop.

—Little Jack Doty gave a birthday party to his young friends at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Doty, on Thursday.

—One of the largest enterprises of this vicinity is the distillery under the management of Mr. John W. Miller, of this city. The company owning the property are soon to erect another large warehouse and its capacity will also be increased; it will then be one of the largest distilleries in Central Kentucky.

—Our townman's fine colt Garrard Denmark, was awarded a number of premiums last week at the Danville fair. Five ribbons, two certificates and three premiums or blues, were given the colt. In the first premium \$25, second \$8 and third \$10, making a nice sum of \$43. Mr. Tillet expects to enter the colt at a number of other Kentucky fairs.

—A birthday dining was given Mrs. Martha Salter at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Sam Embry, about two miles from Lancaster. The gathering of friends and relatives was in honor of Mrs. Salter's 73d birthday. The following met and remembered the occasion by some nice souvenir: Mrs. Elizabeth Hill, Mrs. Susan Anderson, Mrs. Lucinda Greenleaf, Mrs. Elizabeth Waits, Mrs. Sallie Ann Harris, Mrs. H. A. Price, Mrs. Mary Elkin and Mrs. Robert Elkin; Misses Sallie and Mattie Elkin and Debby Batson; Messrs. Ed Price, Robert Elkin, Tom Elkin and John Simpson.

—A family living near Lancaster only last week averted quite a catastrophe by the timely aid of a physician. Mr. Daniel Francis, wife and two children, of the Flatwoods vicinity, were poisoned Thursday by eating toad stools for mushrooms. It seems that the children were sent to gather the mushrooms, but not knowing what mushrooms were, they gathered the poisonous toad stool. After eating heartily of the toad stools all of the family became alarmingly ill. A physician was instantly summoned and only by the administering emetics were the lives of the whole family saved. It is more than probable that that family will never again want to hear of toad stools or mushrooms either.

—Misses Jennie and Lily Walton Lyne, of Lexington, are guests of Mrs. S. H. Anderson and family. Mrs. Mollie Young and daughter, Miss Alice, have returned from a visit of several weeks to friends in Owingsville. Mrs. Robert West, of Washington City, is visiting the family of Mr. John K. West. Prof. C. H. Poage, of Bracken county, is in Lancaster visiting friends. Mrs. Capt. John Rose and children have returned to their home in Louisville. Fred Frisbie is visiting his cousin, Herbert Price, of Danville. Mr. and Mrs. Grieger, of Ashland, are visiting relatives and friends in this vicinity. Miss Eliza Lusk has returned from a protracted visit to her cousin, Mrs. George D. White, of Madison county. Mrs. Dr. W. S. Elkin, of Atlanta, arrived last week to be the guest of her sister, Miss Jennie Duncan. Mrs. Mary Allen Weisiger and daughter, Miss Lucile, are sojourning at Old Point Comfort. Miss Maggie Tomlinson left last week with a party of Danville friends for a trip to Niagara Falls and other points.

—A magnificent granite monument, 100 feet high, for Lookout Point, near Chattanooga, has been decided on. It will cost \$80,000. It will be erected at the Northern extremity of the park, just above the historic point of Lookout Mountain.

—The coal operators of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois have agreed to the 69 cent rate for mining coal, to become effective October 1. A movement in favor of the abolition of company stores has also begun.

—Gov. Brown has selected the design for the monument to be erected over the grave of Joel T. Hart, the great sculptor, for which the last Legislature appropriated \$500. It is to be of Massachusetts granite.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism; his stomach was disordered, his liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large fever sores on his leg; doctors said he was incurable. One bottle of Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by A. R. Penny, druggist.

OF A LOCAL NATURE.

—Dr. Augustus Jones, of Harrodsburg, aged 67, died of Bright's disease.

—The internal revenue collections in this district for July were \$39,730.77.

—Presley Benedict, a respected citizen of the Muldreville section, died last week.

—Sam Owens, of Corbin, a brakeman on the L. & N., was fatally injured at Big Stone Gap.

—George Roadcap, a brakeman on the K. C. division, had both legs cut off while coupling cars in the yard at Paris.

—Taylor, charged with Davis in the murder of Hamaker on Stinking Creek, Knox county, was given 21 years. Hamaker was hacked to death with knives, being cut 41 times.

—The Kentucky Lumber Company's mill at Williamsburg was destroyed by fire. Loss \$50,000, insurance \$25,000. The mill was not running and the origin of the fire is a mystery.

—Robt. Black, an engineer, on the L. & N., transfer at Covington, was stricken with paralysis and is now in a critical condition. He has been on the road for 25 years, and was crushed in a wreck in Paris in 1888, from which he recovered after six months' illness.

—Constable Henry Peak, formerly of this county, died suddenly at Somerset last week. The Reporter, in speaking of him, says: "No man was better liked than Henry Peak and he could number his friends by the score." It will be remembered that Mr. Peak was the only democrat elected in Pulaski last November.

—Mr. Joe P. Embry, the well-known stock trader, died at his home near Silver Creek, Saturday, of fatty degeneration of the heart. He was a very fleshy man, weighing over 300 pounds. Born and raised in this county, he has many relatives here, including Mr. T. J. Foster, a first cousin, and no end to friends.

MATRIMONIAL MATTERS.

—Jonas Pearson, aged 85, and Mrs. Mary Sheridan, 79, were married at Noblesville, Ind.

—Albert Vandevender and Miss Bertie Bishop were married on their bicycles near Tipton, Ind.

—A Patterson, N. J., husband has applied to the courts for an injunction to restrain his wife from wearing bloomers.

—Here's more bad news for hubbies. The big sleeves, which are to be still bigger this winter, has sent silk up 20 per cent.

—H. B. Scrivner, assistant postmaster at Richmond, and Miss Bessie Raben, surprised their friends by marrying very quietly without making known their intention.

—Col. Craddock, the centenarian, takes fresh courage from the fact that his old friend, Capt. H. J. O'Neill, aged 82, weds Miss Rosa Lanham, aged 24, in Louisville.

—Leonard Leachman and wife, of Worthville, Carroll county, aged 83 and 82 respectively, celebrated the 60th anniversary of their marriage last week.

—There were four rounds in the fight between Mr. and Mrs. Corbett. First, matrimony; second, acrimony; third, testimony; fourth alimony. This last is a "knock-out" for Jim.—New York Recorder.

—According to the decree of court, "Gentleman" Jim Corbett can not marry again, while his wife is granted the right to resume her maiden name, marry if she wants to and receive \$5,200 alimony a year for life.

—Two big steel plants in Pennsylvania will shortly resume operations.

—The town of Sprague, Wash., calls for outside help, a fire having almost wiped it from the map Saturday.

—Lightning struck the Methodist church at Quakertown, Pa. Twenty persons were prostrated, six of whom seriously injured.

—A regular pigeon letter-carrier service is now carried on between Los Angeles, Cal., and Avalon, a summer resort on Catalina Island, about 50 miles distant. The time to Los Angeles by steamer and railroad is from three to four hours; the pigeons take but 50 minutes. The service now numbers 100 birds, and covers private messages, business orders and press intelligence.

—To summarize six of the strongest republican counties in the State, with a population of 41,545 expended last year \$116,474.41 while six democratic counties nearest to them in population, amounting all told to 47,112, expended only \$58,579.50, or about half as much, or, to be exact, a difference in favor of democratic rule of \$57,894.91. Take this difference between democratic and republican government in these 12 counties and apply it to the whole State and see where you are at if W. O. Bradley is elected governor.—Elizabethtown News.

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family would not be without it, if procurable. G. A. Dykeman Druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested. Trial bottle free at A. R. Penny's Drug Store. Regular size 50c and \$1.00.

CRAB ORCHARD.

—Mr. Ben S. Boyd had a very valuable mare killed by the train this week.

—A special train will leave Crab Orchard the 7th, 8th and 9th at 8 A. M. for the Lebanon Fair. One fare for the round trip.

—Dr. Webster's mother-in-law is seriously ill at Crab Orchard Springs. She being quite old, the doctor and wife feel quite anxious about her.

—The patrons of the public school are very much pleased with the prospects for a good school. Prof. Ritchie and sister seem to understand their business.

—Maud Noakes, the 10-year-old daughter of A. H. Noakes, died Saturday and was buried at Ephesus Sunday. She had been ill of droupy for some weeks.

—Mr. Andy Rice, of Garrard, was circulating among his friends here Saturday. He is as fat and jolly as ever. He says he expects to visit the London Fair this year.

—The ladies of the Christian church will give an ice cream supper in Mr. F. W. Dillion's yard Wednesday night. The ladies are exerting themselves to have everything tempting and the supper should be well patronized, as the benefits are for a good cause.

—Mrs. J. A. Haldeman was called to her home in Louisville on account of the illness of her husband. Mr. Tom Scott, of Somerset, and Mr. Ethel Scott, of Stanford, are rusticated at Crab Orchard Springs. Mrs. M. A. Singleton is visiting her brother, Mr. Wm. Stuart.

—It is not generally known that Crab Orchard is about to have a boom. There have been a number of men from Anderson, Ind., and that section, here examining our clay. They have sent several lots of it away to be tested and it has proven very fine, especially one quality, which is very highly valued on account of its delicate pink color. One of the gentlemen told the writer there were three colors at Crab Orchard and all of good quality. Crab Orchard will yet come to the front.

ODDS AND ENDS.

—During the past 20 years 1,781,341 Germans have emigrated to this country.

—During July the total coinage of the United States mints amounted to \$3,235,800.

—Our war department cost in 1895, the most expensive year in its history, \$1,031,323,361.

—The government clears \$650,000 a year in making nickels and cents. The material costs very little.

—At Grant's Lick, this State, Frank Guber and his wife died within a few minutes of each other of consumption.

—A Kanakee man waded out into the river to drown a cat, took cramps and was drowned himself. And the cat came back.

—Mrs. Georgia Teates, of Tampa, Fla., gave birth to a 14-pound girl baby, which has four front teeth and finger nails fully developed.

—A mountain exchange says: "If blackberries last until pawpaws and 'possums get ripe, then we are safe for the summer."

—A new measurement of Mt. Adams, Washington, finds it to be 12,902 feet high. If this is correct the peak is 197 feet higher than Mount Hood.

—As many as 1,037 deaths from snake-bites occurred in Panjab, in India last year. The figures are larger than for any of the preceding eight years.

—In Topeka, Kan., a mortar on a sign board in front, a bottle of blue stuff in the window and a lot of beer and whiskey in the rear constitute a drug store.

—Charles E. Cole, who works for the Kentucky Pest, has beat the Denver man's record with a linotype. He set 76,300 ems in six minutes less than eight hours.

—The full report of the Hor-Harvey harangue will make a book larger than Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. And for continuous reading, it will be just about as interesting.

—The July just past is recorded as "a demnition moist body," with its rainfall of 5.68 inches, but it isn't in the swim with the corresponding month just 20 years ago, when the total precipitation in Louisville was 16.46 inches.—Louisville Times.

—Kentucky has 29,852 pensioners, Virginia has but 8,036 and most of them have moved there. Ohio has the greatest number, 99,837. At the end of the fiscal year there were 969,544 on the rolls. The total enlistments in the Federal army were 2,772,408 men.

—For months' says the Somerset Paragon, "judges, witnesses and jurors have been compelled to grant indulgence to the State." That, from the republican organ of a pauper republican county is sublime in its nerve and attenuated as to fact.—Covington Commonwealth.

—Maryland democrats place themselves by the side of Kentucky, and Iowa, indorsing Cleveland and declaring for sound money. When the time comes for the democrats to nominate the next president, free silver democrats will be as scarce as eligible beaux at summer resorts.—Louisville Post.

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SIX PAGES.

A LONG, useful and eventful career came to a close when on Friday afternoon Gen. Frank Lane Wolford breathed his last at his home in Columbia. Born in Adair, the county in which he died, Sept. 2, 1817, he developed at an early age a fondness for the law and he soon became a most successful practitioner, especially in criminal cases, in which his services were always in demand, and in which he depended more on his imagination and upon his rugged oratory than upon the law and facts. He has surprised many a criminal by having him turned loose when the trembling fellow expected and deserved severe punishment. As upon the rostrum, he was a power upon the hustings. Espousing the cause of whiggery, he took an active part in politics and many a democrat went down in disgust before his oratorical efforts. Among the first to volunteer in the war with Mexico, he did valiant service there and was more than once wounded in battle. Returning home he was elected to the Legislature on the Whig ticket, to whose principles he was always loyal. But the Whig party was not born to survive and when it died, Gen. Wolford became a Know Nothing. He was an intense Union man and at the breaking out of the war he recruited the 1st Kentucky Cavalry and became its colonel. It did noble service for the cause and its history during the four years' struggle reads almost like a romance. Its gallant commander was frequently promoted and when he was chosen presidential elector in 1864 he had risen to the rank of general. It was during this campaign that he was arrested for alleged treasonable utterances and thrown in prison at Washington, from which he was finally released, after he had written a letter to President Lincoln, which as a plea for the right of free speech has hardly an equal. After the war, he was for extending the fullest amnesty to those who were in rebellion against the government and he did more than any other man to bring about peace and order out of strife and chaos. On a platform of general amnesty, he defeated Col. Silas Adams for the Legislature, and while there brought in the Amnesty bill he had promised to introduce, which restored ex-Confederates to full rights and privileges. Since then the democratic party has never had a bolder or more earnest advocate. He was a candidate for clerk of the court of appeals in 1882, but was by a combination defeated for the nomination. He then ran for Congress and was easily elected. His unique character and original methods were the wonder of his fellow members, none of whom ever dared to tackle him twice in debate. Though deluged with letters from his constituents during his term, asking his aid in various matters, he only answered one and then to say he was there to attend to public matters and not to private affairs. Hundreds of anecdotes illustrative of his peculiarities and greatness of heart are told, and we hope some day to get Col. Thomas P. Hill to give our readers the benefit of some of his personal recollections of the wonderful man, of whom he was a great friend and ardent admirer.

Two wounds received in the thickest of the fray in the war between the States, caused the death of Gen. Wolford. One was in the right hip, the other in the left leg and they never healed, but were a source of continual pain to the old hero, who never murmured or complained. He had a constitution of iron and a nerve of steel or they would have killed him long ago.

Said Col. Hill yesterday: "He was the grandest man Kentucky ever produced. It was he who kept Kentucky in the Union and prevented her citizens from being pillaged in war and expatriated peace. He was absolutely without fear and when convinced that he was right, death or other consequences were never considered. The bravest man I ever saw, the most magnanimous and one absolutely above animosities or resentments. Gen. Wolford was without a peer and his name will be forever cherished by Kentuckians and other patriots who admire the manly virtues for which the general was remarkable. Grand man he was! Afraid to meet no man on earth and not afraid but willing and anxious to meet his God, when the summons came Gen. Wolford went to his reward with the plaudits not only of his fellow man, but of Him Who doeth all things well. May the sod rest lightly upon him."

Editor DAINES has disposed of his interest in the Middlesboro News to George W. Albrecht and will go to Owensboro to edit a republican sheet. Grazing must be short in the newspaper field in the ex-magic, but it is to be hoped that this new entry into the journalistic derby will not starve to death.

—Julius Blue, of Kiese, Fla., looked into the barrel of his pistol to see if it was loaded. A large crowd attended his burial the following day.

As Emmett Logan would say: Things have come to a h—l of a pass. When a man can't wallop his own jackass.

Because the INTERIOR JOURNAL has taken occasion to rebuke some of the methods of those who wear the livery of democracy to better serve the republican devil, and further perhaps because we have not seen fit to jump on Col. W. O. Bradley with both feet and abuse him like a pickpocket, it is reported in the mountains, so a friend who has recently returned from there tells us, that we have lifted ourselves body and soul by our boot straps over into the republican camp. The absurdity of such talk makes it almost unnecessary for us to notice it. By birth and by nature we could not be anything but a democrat, but we hope we are not so hide-bound and illiberal as never to see anything wrong in a democrat, simply because he is one, or any good in a republican for no other reason than he is of the opposite party. We have taken occasion repeatedly to cudgel Joe Blackburn, though always in sorrow and never in anger, because we thought we had a right to wallop our own jackass, when we saw him going against party and party measures, and we will continue to exercise that right, whenever the animals get out of the middle of the road, believing that in party allegiance alone can anything be accomplished. There is nothing in common with us and republicanism, but while we detest republican methods, we do not dislike all republicans. As one "black mammy" used to say, "I love you, child, but I hate your ways," so we feel towards Col. Bradley. He represents all that is antagonistic to our political beliefs, but he is a warm personal friend, who has shown his sincerity on repeated occasions, and while we are going to try to help him under and adverse majority of 30,000 or 40,000, we are going to treat him fairly and accord him that respect that his social and political standing entitle him. And if this be treason, make the most of it.

SATURDAY was McCreary day and the model Congressman was largely on top all around. Down in Franklin county his candidate for the Legislature, Mr. James A. Violett, although to fame and to politics almost unknown, defeated Blackburn's man, Col. E. H. Taylor, a life long politician, who had never known defeat before, by a majority of 331, carrying nearly every precinct, including that of the colonel himself. As Senator Blackburn had stumped the county for Taylor, the result is more than gratifying to the sound money men. In Nelson Isaac Wilson, a McCreary man, was also nominated, beating McKay, a free silverite, by 500 or 600. It begins to look like McCreary's lead in the race for U. S. Senator will give him the nomination on the first ballot.

GEN. HENDRICK has ordered his attorney at New York to institute suit for libel against the Press of that city for publishing a letter from Kentucky saying that he had compromised a suit for taxes against the Big Sandy R. R. for \$12,000 or just half what the State claimed was due, and that after collecting the amount he placed it to his own private credit in bank. Gen. Hendrick says that the story originated in the fertile brain of a disreputable correspondent and that he will make the paper smoke unless it makes a full retraction. As the general is a candidate for re-election, the animus of the publication is apparent.

WE do not know positively, but we "have \$15 in our inside pocket don't you know," which says that Mr. Walter P. Emerson is the author of the breezy and newy political gossip, which the Louisville Times publishes from Cincinnati. Mr. Emerson's intimate knowledge of men and things in the States of Ohio and Kentucky, coupled with a memory that is wonderful, make him not only a most interesting but a very instructive writer, and the Times adds to its popularity by engaging his services.

A SPLENDID pen picture of gallant old Frank Wolford from the pen of Mr. Eugene W. Newman, who writes under the nom de plume of Savoyard, appeared in Saturday's Courier-Journal, which ought to be preserved by every admirer of the rugged old diamond in the rough.

HURRAH for Trigg county. It too has joined McCreary's sound money column by naming a candidate by 400 over the free silver man.

NEWSY NOTES.

—John Franklin, of Terre Haute, Ind., was kicked by a cow and instantly killed.

—John B. Minor, professor of law in the Virginia University, is dead at a ripe age.

—The Standard Wagon Company, of Cincinnati failed for \$400,000. Assets \$300,000.

—Elizabethtown is to have a water-works plant. The contract will be let August 19.

—Strikers have sued the Southern Pacific for \$1,500,000 damages for false imprisonment.

—Louis and George Rich, of Valparaiso, Ind., were gored to death by a vicious bull.

—Rodriguez, the Cuban insurgent leader, was killed and his forces defeated with heavy loss.

—John Day, charged with killing John Cawood, at Harlan Courthouse in 1888, has been captured.

—A four year old son of Walter Bloss, of Cleveland, O., fell from its mother's arms and was killed.

—A freight car jumped the track on the C. & O. bridge at Cincinnati and smashed two houses.

—Joseph S. Coxey, of tramp army fame, has been nominated for governor by the Ohio populists.

—There were only six fights between the Blackburn men and their opponents at Peak's Mill last week.

—Ed Garten, attacked his grandfather with a stick of wood at Murray, and the old man cut his life out.

—In a quarrel over a collar-button, Alfred Thomas shot and killed his cousin, Thomas Davis, at Nashville.

—Louisville added another murder to its record. Sam Skinner was killed at 10th and Broadway by John Boyd.

—B. F. Burbridge, a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars, was killed in a fall from his wagon at Owingsville.

—Hon. Chas. F. Crisp is having a gala time in England. He will be dined by the speaker of the House of Commons.

—The trolley cars scored its 115th victim last week in Brooklyn, that number having been killed there in a few years.

—A frenzied Spaniard shot and killed four persons in a ball-room in Mexico because he was refused a dance by a lady.

—Sunday last was unusually bloody. Nearly every item on the first page of the Courier-Journal told of the taking of human life.

—In a wreck on the B. & O. near Zanesville, an engineer and fireman were killed and several passenger coaches were burned.

—Town Marshal W. S. Mark, of Owingsville, was shot and fatally wounded at a picnic by Bob Yarber because he arrested two women.

—Henry Brinkmeyer, of Cincinnati, borrowed \$400 from his sweetheart to buy his wedding clothes and has not since been heard of.

—At Raleigh, N. C., Dr. W. J. Spruill committed suicide after having attempted to assault the wife of W. A. York, one of his best friends.

—Miss Flagler, daughter of the chief of ordinance of the United States army, shot and killed a young negro, who was stealing fruit from her yard.

—At Nashville, Tom Westbrook killed Bill Williamson on the refusal of the latter to marry Westbrook's sister, with whom he had been intimate.

—Officials of the Pullman and Wagner companies say that the business of their sleeping and parlor cars for June and July is the largest in the history of the corporations.

—When Gen. Hardin and Col. Bradley met for their first joint discussion in Louisville space in the hall will be equally divided between democrats and republicans.

—At Durham, N. C., Ream's large tobacco warehouse, Stokes' opera house and a dozen other buildings were totally destroyed by fire. The total loss will aggregate \$100,000.

—Henry and Albert O'Neil, young men, were fired upon as they left a church at Gideon, La., and were killed. Three other young men have been arrested for the murder.

—A big deal in street railroad bonds was made at Nashville, and \$90,000 was the amount of bonds changed hands at par. It is reliably stated that Vanderbilt University was the purchaser.

—Over 40,000 names are now attached to the petition for clemency for Maria Barberi, who killed her betrayer, Bataldo, in New York, and is sentenced to sit in the death chair in a few weeks.

FARM AND TRADE ITEMS.

—The Richmond fair cleared \$800.

—A few loads of corn for sale. Jos. Ballou, Stanford.

—A few extra good lambs for sale. Jos. Ballou, Stanford.

—Wistful, 2:11, now holds the record for Tennessee-bred trotters.

—Wanted stock to pasture. Plenty of grass and water. W. W. White.

—W. T. Tucker took a car load of lambs to Cincinnati and got 2½ to 4½c for them.

—Cal Neyius, of Lancaster, sold to Lee Thomas, of Lexington, Elkin, 2:24, for \$400.

—William Robinson, aged 81, has the distinction of being the oldest race driver in Indiana.

—The great pacer, Robert J., was beaten at Cleveland by Joe Patchen. Best time 2:04.

—R. H. Bronaugh's Kitty B. got third money in the race for two-year-olds at Oakley Saturday.

—Effie Powers and Pestoria Wilkes reduced the pacing team record to 2:15, knocking off 1½ seconds.

—Southdown bucks, Poland China boars, Shorthorn and Jersey bulls for sale by F. Reid, Stanford.

—The corn crop this year is estimated at 2,500,000,000 bushels, the largest in the history of the country.

—The cotton production in the South has grown from 35,556 bales in 1795 to 9,476,435 bales in 1895.

—The Columbia fair will be held Aug. 20-23. Secretary J. E. Worrell has our thanks for a complimentary.

—The Advocate says William Rue will take Gambonito, King Chester and other good ones to St. Louis and Atlanta this fall.

—The shipment of strawberries on the Memphis branch of the L. & N. this year exceeded that of former years by 22,000 crates.

—Mr. Carr, of Livingston, Tenn., delivered to John Robinson 200 ewes at \$1.75 per head, and a bunch of wethers at \$1.—Advocate.

—Kentucky has the honor of producing the first mare to become the dam of two 2:10 trotters. It is Benlah, the dam of Beuzetta, 2:09½, and Eagle Bird, 2:10.

—T. C. Yeager, formerly of this place, won a race with Quinine S. at the Spring field fair Friday. There were 12 starters and the best time made by the winner was 2:26.

—GREAT BARGAIN.—60 acre farm near Stanford for sale. Improved and in a high state of cultivation. Call and see or address me at Stanford. M. Speed Peyton.

—J. K. Baughman sold to Joseph Kendig, of Philadelphia, a 6-year old saddle mare for \$400. She is a fine mare and is well-known by patrons of fairs in this section.

—W. A. Tribble's Kate Malloy got the blue tie in the ring for mares or gelding four years old and over at the Lawrenceburg fair, and that gentleman's spirits have arisen 100 per cent.

—W. L. Evans' two-year-old filly by Star Denmark, proved a good one at the Danville fair. Doc Drye, who is handling her, got a blue and a red tie on her Friday and refused an offer of \$300 for her.

—The following records have been made by the get of the great Onwarl in the last week or so: Beuzetta, 2:09½; Aileen, 2:07½; Frank Agan, 2:09½; Angie D., 2:07. The average of the four performers is 2:08½.

—It is authoritatively stated that Riley Grauman, probably the greatest plunger the world ever saw, has been playing in such bad luck lately that he has only about \$35,000 left. At one time it is claimed he was worth \$200,000.

—The Liberty fair, M. K. Humphrey, sec., sends our business manager a complimentary to its exhibition Aug. 28 to 30. It is the handsomest thing of the kind we have seen and besides it admits the holder to one of the best fairs in the country.

—F. P. Bishop, who raised them on the King farm in this county, took the premium on 25 roasting ears at the Danville fair. Mr. Bishop has rented for 1896 of W. M. McAfee, agent for Mrs. Dr. Givens, the Harve Helm farm of 232 acres for \$740.

—J. B. Saunders sold to John Smith a car load of hogs at 4½c. They averaged 200 pounds. J. N. Broadbudd bought a car load of butcher cattle at 2½ to 3½.

—Simon Weil received this week for M. Goldsmith 50 cattle from A. C. Robinson & Son, weighing 1,529 lbs; 32 head from J. A. Doty 1,491; 16 head from W. J. Gillispie, 1,605 and 64 head from A. & S. L. Gibbs, 1,490 bought at 5cts.—Lancaster Record.

—Messrs. J. K. Baughman, C. C. Carpenter and Doc Drye, of the West End, and J. E. Farris, of this place, were particularly fortunate at the Danville fair. The first named gentleman took the blue tie in all of the mule rings, the next two got nearly everything they went after in saddle rings, while Mr. Farris, with his two and three year-old stallions, got a liberal share of the premiums.

—The London Fair, Aug. 21, 22 and 23, promises to be a good one this year. The premiums are unusually liberal and for the races considerable money is hung up. There will be three races the first day, four the second and five the third and last. The races include trotting, running and bicycle contests. The officers are W. L. Brown, president, C. H. Moser, secretary, and R. M. Jackson, treasurer.

—"THE HEALING WATERS" STILL FLOW FROM OLD Crab Orchard Springs.

Since their discovery more than a century ago, these famous Springs have given health and pleasure to a mighty army of invalids and tourists from all parts of the world. The Springs are

Now Open for Reception of Guests. Boating, Bowling, Billiards, Dancing, Driving, Fishing, Outdoor Games, Good Music, New Livery, An Excellent Cuisine, And all that goes to make your visit enjoyable.

TERMS MODERATE. Board and Rooms, \$5 to \$15 per week. Special Rates to Families and Societies.

For further information apply to GUS HOFMANN, Prop., Crab Orchard, Ky.

R. R. Noel & Son, Successors to J. B. Higgins, Dealers in

All Kinds of Coal, Stanford, Ky.

We will continue the coal business at Mr. Higgins' old stand and will have on hand at all times the very best coal which we will deliver promptly. We will sell strictly for cash and will make it to the interest of the people of this section to pay Cash.

STANFORD Female College, Stanford, Ky.

Fall Session Opens Sept. 3

Primary, Preparatory and Collegiate Departments. Scientific, Classical and Special Courses of Study.

Schools of Music, Art, French and Elocution. Best teachers employed, such a specialist in her own Department.

Boarding pupils under the direct supervision of teachers.

For further information, address WILLIAM SHELTON, President.

—THE—
Louisville Store.

A. Urbansky & Co., Props.

T. D. RANEY, Mgr.

Offers for this week

SPECIAL : BARGAINS !

In almost

EVERY : LINE !

More Goods for \$1 than any house in town.

Remember this will be a week of Bargains with us.

GASOLINE STOVES.

A Big Line and

Special : Inducements.

Offered.

Extremely Low Prices

On best Vapor Stoves made, at

W. H. WEAREN & CO.'S

HERE WE ARE AGAIN,

With a full assortment of nice Furniture bought before the advance on raw material. Just give us your ear for a few minutes and we will name a number of articles which you are in need of. Solid oak bed room suits \$13.75. See our line of framed pictures and made up frames. You will not be disappointed when you learn the price. We handle a nice line of furniture, such as suits, chairs, cheap beds and couches, bed lounges, window shades, curtain poles, extension bracket-brackets, carpets, wall paper. Price elsewhere then we can convince you that we make the prices low.

WITHERS & HOCKER,

Undertakers and Furniture Dealers, Stanford, Ky.

Every Thing You Want!

In School Supplies at

PENNY'S
DRUG STORE.

A Large Stock and each article the very best to be had at its price.

TRUNKS
VALISES!
TELESCOPES AND
CLUB BAGS AT
H. J. M'ROBERTS.

SMALL CHANGE.

The silverites say that the only way to find out whether free coinage would increase the commercial value of silver to \$1.29 per ounce, is for the United States to try the experiment. Are the people willing to run the risk of National bankruptcy, merely to satisfy the cheap money agitators that laws do not make values? All sensible men know that already and they are not going to upset our financial system for the sake of trying fool experiments.

Editors of free silver papers must have a very poor opinion of the intelligence of the public. Instead of giving facts and arguments to show that free coinage would be a good thing for the country, they content themselves with child's fables about the "shylocks, gold conspirators," and "money sharks." This may please those whose minds are already made up in favor of the fifty-cent dollar, but it does not enlighten the men who are honestly seeking for the truth on the money question. That the silver standard advocates find no better argument than silly abuse of their opponents, may be safely taken as evidence of the weakness of their cause.



THIS LITTLE PIG WENT TO MARKET.

There are in this country about twenty-five million adults. If the free coinage scheme for "putting the money in the pockets of the people" was adopted, each man and woman would have to carry round with them twenty-five big silver dollars in order that "the people" might have in their possession all the money of the country. Of course it would never do to let the wicked bankers have the precious white metal disks on deposit, so checks could not be used for large purchases. The necessity for a woman carrying two or three pounds of silver on a shopping expedition would be one pleasing result of the cheap money experiment. Merchants would build special vaults for holding their receipts, and we would be back again to the primitive condition of bartering goods for metal.

There may be a few people in this country who honestly believe the silverite charge, that the change in our coinage laws by which the silver dollar was omitted from the list of legal tender coins, was brought about by British influence. Of course the story about the bribery of Congress by the English banker, Ernest Seyd, is a stupid lie, yet it is repeated as a free coinage argument. To all the attempts to make it appear that Great Britain is anxious to have other countries adopt the gold standard, there is one conclusive reply. For over a hundred years India, with more than two hundred millions of people, has been governed by the British. Yet the silver standard was established and is still maintained in India by the British Government. Does that look as though the British gold bugs were engaged in "striking down the silver money" of the world?

Free Coinage Dissected.

The Sound Currency Committee of the Reform Club has just issued a short pamphlet entitled "Free Coinage Dissected." It puts the case against free coinage in the clearest possible light, and the language is so simple and the sentences so short that no ordinary mechanic or farmer need have any difficulty in understanding the discussion. Ex-Congressman John DeWitt Warner, the author of the pamphlet, dissects, in turn, each of the principal claims of the free coinage advocates.

Many excellent answers to "Coin's Financial School" have been written, but, heretofore, there has been no first-class pamphlet to put into the hands of the millions who have not read "Coin's Financial School," but who are interested in the currency discussion. They will be glad to get in this condensed form, not only the principal objections to "Coin's" book, but to the whole scheme of free coinage at 16 to 1. The pamphlet is, in fact, a primer of sound currency.

The pamphlet is well adapted for general distribution, and merits a wide circulation by the friends of honest money in all sections of the country. It is No. 16 of Sound Currency, and can be obtained by sending five cents to the Reform Club, 52 Williamstreet, New York City.

How to Hasten Returning Prosperity.

The Florida Citizen (Dem.) believes that all signs point to the speedy triumph of sound money, but still it urges the formation of more sound money clubs in the South, saying: "They will spread right views and hasten the time when the delusion will disappear. It is particularly fit that such efforts should be made in Southern States. The surest way of hastening the return of complete prosperity is to dispose of the free coinage folly."

FOR SOUND MONEY.

HON. HOKE SMITH SPEAKS AT GAINESVILLE, GA.

He Makes a Strong Argument Against Free Coinage—Explains Why the Price of Silver Has Fallen and Tells of Some of the Inevitable Effects of Free Coinage at 16 to 1.

The following is a part of Secretary Hoke Smith's speech at Gainesville, Ga., on July 23:

The value of silver bullion has fallen since 1873, on account of the lessened cost of production, on account of the enormous increase in production, and on account of the decreased demand. All of these elements entered into and helped to cause the reduction of the value of silver.

To restore the price of silver to its value in 1873 you must remove all the causes which have reduced its value. Concede for the sake of argument that the action of the United States was one of those causes, it is illogical to claim that the removal of this one is to remove the effect of all the others.

But it is urged that the United States should try the experiment, and, if it failed, then abandon it, or change the ratio. The facts stated show conclusively in advance that it must fail. To lift the value of 412½ grains of silver in the United States from 50 to 100 cents it would be necessary to lift the value of all the silver in the world to the same extent, less the cost of transporting it to the United States. That volume to-day, coined, is \$4,051,700,000. If the burden were only to raise the commercial value of the coined silver, in those countries where it was dropped, to bullion value, the undertaking would still be clearly impossible. India has \$950,000,000; China, \$750,000,000; Japan, \$72,000,000; Mexico, \$50,000,000; South American States, \$30,000,000. A total of \$1,852,000,000 is used by these countries alone. This silver, though coined, circulates only at its bullion value. In addition to this, can the silver mines afford to continue increasing their production, as they have, from \$81,000,000 in 1873, to \$214,481,000 in 1890 on a market which has risen 100 per cent? The volume to be raised in value extends to the earth deposits as well as to that heretofore mined.

We were unable to keep the value of silver up to gold under the Free Coinage act of 1792. We were unable to keep gold up to silver under the Free Coinage act of 1834. France and her associates in the Latin Union found themselves unable to keep silver up to gold in 1874. The failure of these practical tests, under far more favorable circumstances than those of the present, demonstrated how ridiculous is the claim of the silver advocates.

These facts, fairly considered by any one, will bring the conclusion that free coinage at 16 to 1 means the use of no coin but silver; means a new standard of measure equal in value to the present commercial value of the bullion now put into a silver dollar; means a new dollar worth only approximately half as much as the present dollar, and the measure of all values by this new standard.

The immediate effect of the election of a President committed to such a policy would be the separation of the gold and silver dollar, the gold dollar going to premium of about two for one.

We would lose at once \$678,000,000 of gold now in circulation and now in the Treasury. The greenbacks and Treasury notes—\$375,000,000—which would still remain outstanding, would be hoarded, in the hope that a free silver bill, if passed at all, would be soon repealed. This would take place immediately after the election of a President in November, 1896, and probably even after the nomination by either of the great parties of a free silver candidate. The new President could not be inaugurated until March 4, 1897. During the six months or more before it would be possible to pass free silver legislation the contraction of the currency just described would precipitate the most serious consequences. Those owing gold obligations would put a strain upon the remaining silver currency and bank notes, to buy gold to meet their gold obligations.

The currency, consisting of checks and bills of exchange, amounting to 95 per cent. of our entire currency, would go out of use in consequence of loss of confidence and credit, and the result would be the withdrawal of 97½ per cent. of our entire currency and the paralysis of business would immediately follow. Banks would be raided by their depositors. Creditors would seek to enforce their debts before the reduction of the standard to the silver basis. No extension of debts would be given to anybody, except where payable in gold at increasing rates of interest. Long time debts are in gold. The amount to be paid on them would not be reduced. Indebtedness not payable in gold would be collected at once or the property owned by the debtors taken from them. Merchants would fail, workmen be idle, farm products without a market, and poverty and distress found on all sides.

I do not believe that a President would ever approve such legislation, elected upon a platform with a Congress pledged to pass it. The calamitous effects following such an election would bring to them the prayers of the very men who elected them, appealing for the defeat of such legislation. But if such a law should pass it would not be until the later part of 1897. Then a general adjustment to the new standard would be necessary. Prices being temporarily reduced on account of the panic, it would be some months before the actual effect could be told and the real value of

412½ grains of silver determined. During this time business would stagnate on account of the uncertainty as to what was the real size of the new measure—the new standard of value. This trouble would more or less affect business permanently, because the commercial value of silver bullion has become uncertain; has ceased to be stationary, on account of the few countries now using it as standard money, on account of the uncertainty as to the volume of its probable production.

NO PRACTICAL BENEFITS.

No practical benefits can be pointed out as a consequence of the legislation. It would interfere with our exchanges in foreign trade, and prove a burden upon the producers of our great staples—cotton, corn and other grain. By hindering international commerce it would burden the agricultural products of this country like a high protective tariff. Not only would the men who work for salaries be deprived, at least for a while, of employment, but when enabled to return to work they would find the dollar paid to them as wages depreciated in value as a consequence of a change of standard. The only possible benefit would be from a limited increase in the value of silver bullion, which would go into the pockets of the great silver mine owners—the men who are really backing all the agitation and furnishing to it its sinews of war.

The picture is not overdrawn. When I contemplate it, there is but one source of comfort—it is in an abiding confidence that within twelve months of full, free discussion the American people can be relied upon to overwhelmingly defeat any party which proposes to bring such disaster upon us.

Instead of free silver at 16 to 1, which means silver monometallism, a contraction of the currency, and a temporary and permanent injury to business, which had been described, the Secretary urged the necessity for a sound-money currency, consisting of gold, silver, and paper, but every dollar kept as good as any other dollar. This would allow the coinage of all silver, which could be held at an equal exchangeable value with gold.



THIS LITTLE PIG STAY AT HOME.

CURED OF FREE SILVER.

President Max Robinson, of the Georgia branch of the T. P. A., is showing his friends a 52c. silver dollar and telling them how a few days in Mexico is pretty apt to convert the strongest free silverite into the most ardent sound money man.

The 52c. silver dollar is a Mexican dollar with more intrinsic value than our silver dollar; that is, there is more silver in it than there is in one of Uncle Sam's silver dollars. Nevertheless it is worth just the bullion value, or 52c., and that is all it brings in the country that coins it and at its own mints when it is hot from the dies.

Mr. Robinson got his silver dollar at the Mexican mint. It was one of a number coined while the traveling men visited the mint and each of them paid 52c. in United States currency for the Mexican dollar. If the United States adopts free coinage Mr. Robinson has made arrangements to have shipped to him a carload of Mexican dollars at New Orleans, there to be minted into United States coins at a handsome profit, provided, like the Mexican dollar, there is not too rapid a depreciation in their purchasing power.

There were 350 traveling men in the party that invaded Mexico. Among them were some free silverites, rabid white metal bugs, who were delighted that the notes in the eyes of their gold-washed brethren were to be dug out by some practical illustrations of the advantages of free silver. The practical illustrations met them on all sides, all the way from the Rio Grande to the door of the palace of President Diaz. Instead of the notes being in the eyes of the sound money men the free silverites discovered that there were large planks of errors in their optics. They studied the situation bravely, confronted their lessons like men, took their own medicine without a grimace and when the return trip was made rendered thanks that they were returning to a sound money country. Fifty-two cent dollars, 13c. calico, \$12 flour, 20c. day labor, beauties of the regime of free silver, changed the color of their views until they were liberally tinged with yellow. It is doubtful if a white monometallist came back from Mexico.—Savannah (Ga.) Press.

Don't Want Mexican Dollars.

Speaking of the proposed organization of a new secret order in the interests of free silver, the Chicago Tribune (Rep.) says: "Strange and paradoxical as it may seem, initiation fees and dues will have to be paid in sound money. Mexican dollars, if tendered, will not be taken on the basis of the 16 to 1 ratio."

Two Sides to the Question.

The present advocates of free coinage forget that at this game of paying debts by legislation there is room in the game for two sides. The Harrodsburg (Ky.) Democrat offers this warning:

"Three-fourths of the people who favor free coinage without personal investigation have a sneaking idea that they can pay their debt easier with a debased currency than under the present toilsome, slow-going process. But this is all a dream born of the lurid imagination of your typical free silver advocate. The creditor who holds a mortgage on the farmer's land is not exactly an idiot himself, and the moment it becomes clear that free coinage at the 16 to 1 ratio will be legalized in this country thousands of mortgages will be foreclosed by men who propose to have their loans paid in good money. The free silver dupe may argue, with tears in his eyes, that the price of silver will be immediately jerked up to the desired point in the markets of the world as soon as our mints are opened to the metal. But the hard-hearted creditor doesn't belong to that class of reasoners, and he will turn the former out, bag and baggage, unless he meets his overdue mortgage then and there with the money in which the creditor has confidence. Just before the dawn of that happy silver day—when the silver lining of the clouds will be coined into good Government dollars—Sheriffs will be perched around on the worm fences in the country waiting for mortgages to mature, like blackbirds watching a corn crop."

Prosperity of Arkansas Farmers.

It surprised many people to find that the Arkansas delegates to the Cleveland convention were against free coinage. One reason for their attitude is undoubtedly found in the fact that Arkansas is now an unusually prosperous State. Crops of all kinds were never more promising, and the farmers are more independent than ever before. The Little Rock Gazette declares that any farmer who has "lived at home" for several years past—that is, has raised enough of other crops than cotton to avoid the necessity of purchasing supplies—must acknowledge that he is better off this year than he ever was in the past. The farmers in the northern and western parts of the State are reported to be, as a rule, out of debt and with money in the bank, while many of them belong to the "creditor class" and hold mortgages on city and town property. The result of all this is that the Arkansas farmer is coming to be a safe and sound political economist; in the words of the Gazette, "he is no longer a theorist or a calamity howler." A similar change in material conditions and economic attitude is in progress throughout the South, more or less rapidly, and it explains the steady dying out of the silver craze in that section.—New York Evening Post.



THIS LITTLE PIG GOT ROAST BEEF.

High Prices and Low Wages.

The most stupid swindle for which it was ever attempted to gain the votes of the workmen is the high-prices, dear-goods scheme of the 16 to 1 silverites. It passes belief that any set of political agitators should have the impudence to ask the wage earners of this country to help adopt the cheap silver standard of China, Mexico and the small South American countries. On the admission of its advocates the first effect of free coinage would be to reduce wages fifty per cent. by making food, clothes, rent, and everything the workmen must buy for himself and family, twice as dear as they are now. The result would be that all the luxuries and many of the necessities, which the wage earner is now able to buy, would be raised entirely out of his reach. The silverites say that wages would be doubled under free coinage. But would they? The workmen know that it is only by hard struggles, extending over long periods, that small wage advances are secured. Are they willing to risk the certain doubling of prices for a possible increase in wages?

Teachers and Free Coinage.

Lawrenceville News: No class of people are more deeply interested in the currency question than those engaged in teaching in the public schools. Their per diem is fixed by law and will doubtless remain where it now is indefinitely, regardless of any change that may be made in the currency system. At present they are being paid in sound money, consisting of gold, silver and treasury notes, each having equal purchasing and debt-paying qualities. The free and unlimited coinage of silver would destroy one-half of the purchasing power of the meagre compensation they are now receiving.

THE DOG IN THE MANGER.



WHICH WILL YOU HAVE—DOG OR HORSE.

CREDITORS AND DEBTORS.

The advocates of free silver seek to create a class feeling in favor of their scheme by representing the country as divided into two classes, a large number of poor debtors and a small number of rich creditors. They appeal to the envy of those who have been unsuccessful in life by pretending that the cause of their failure is the oppression of the borrower by the lender, and nine-tenths of the free coinage literature is devoted to invectives against the robber capitalist who has enslaved the poor farmer and workman.

Like all other silverite arguments this of the debtor against creditor has no foundation in fact. In the first place it has been repeatedly shown that as a rule the number of creditors, that is, men and women who have money owing them by individuals, banks, insurance companies, etc., is much larger than that of those in debt. By far the greater part of the debts of this country is owed by a comparatively small number of persons or corporations, who have borrowed in large amounts the united savings of millions. It is only among the farmers that the number of debtors appears to be larger than of creditors, but this is more seeming than real. A majority of the farmers of the country are not in debt, and many of those who are have borrowed money from other farmers. These facts prove that a law intended to benefit debtors at the expense of creditors would injure far more people than it would help.

Another reason for condemning the silverite attempt to set class against class is the falsity of the claim that the creditors are responsible for the poverty of the debtors. This idea would not be worthy of notice, were it not made the basis of the demand for laws which would wipe out one-half of the debts of the country. To say that the strong, thrifty, capable and industrious have caused the poverty of those who were less capable or fortunate, is absurd. On the contrary, if the assistance given by the creditor's capital was not of greater benefit to the debtor than the interest which he pays, borrowing would cease. There is no law to compel men to borrow, so the presumption is that the debtor must be satisfied that it will pay him to go in debt. Neither directly nor indirectly is the man who has saved a little money to blame because his neighbor finds it profitable to borrow. The complaint against creditors is founded on ignorance of the service performed by the men who save and lend capital.



THIS LITTLE PIG GOT NONE.

Lost Eloquence.

There is a very widespread belief that even in the South free silver is losing ground at this very moment; that the tide has reached its highest and the flood is now receding. Numerous newspapers that until recently have been non-committal or lukewarm in their support of silver have come out for a sound currency and an organized and successful effort is being made to resist the efforts of the 16 to 1 forces to turn over the solid South to the bullionaires. This looks as if Mr. Bryan's undoubted eloquence had been spent in vain.—Tribune, Fremont, Neb.

WHAT MAKES INTEREST HIGH.

The readers of this do not need to have it explained that business activity depends in large measure upon a low rate of interest, which is the most conclusive proof of plenty of money to be loaned. If I can get capital at 4 per cent. a year, I may build a factory and employ hands and carry on an industry successfully and with profit to myself, where if I had to pay 6 or 7 per cent. for the money, or could not borrow it at all, I might be unable to do so, and the factory would remain unbuild and the labor unemployed. How are we to have interest cheap and money abundant? Capitalists are no worse than other men. But they are no better. They are just like yourselves. What would you do? Suppose there were a lot of men who advocated the passage of a law that, after you had loaned out money on gold value, would force you to accept silver values in return—would you be in a hurry to lend money? Would you not rather keep it locked up in a trust company or else loan it only at high interest and for short terms? And then, if this agitation stopped and every one became satisfied that there would be no interference with the standard of values, and that capital when loaned out would be safe and would be repaid in money as good as loaned, would not you—would not every capitalist—be prompt to offer to loan his funds at interest, however low, rather than let them remain idle?

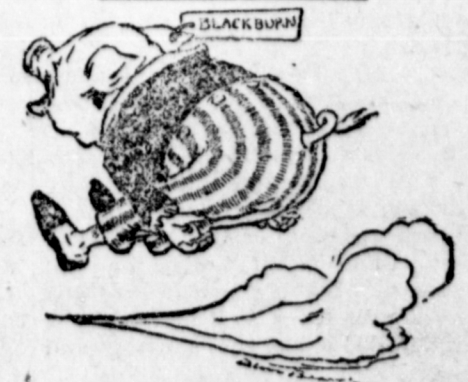
This country to-day affords an object lesson of this. In those parts of the country where the people believe that our currency is safe and that no change in its standard is likely to take place, plenty of money can be had at 4 and 5 per cent., while in those parts of the country in which the people are confident that free coinage legislation will be had, and that a loan made for any long time ahead may be repaid in depreciated silver, there is scarcely a place where you can borrow money on very long time at all, except on gold contracts, or even on short time, at less rates than 6 or 8 per cent. Free silver would not add a dollar to the real wealth of the West or South. But the apprehension of it has kept from those sections of the country the millions upon millions of capital that, had they been invested there, might have made such prosperity as the world has not seen since the sun shone upon Eden.—Hon. John DeWitt Warner, in Free Coinage Dissected.

Doubling the Wheat Crop.

A proposition to double the wheat crop by measuring it in "bushels" one-half of the present size would be laughed at by every intelligent farmer. No one would be deceived into thinking that the quantity of wheat grown would be any larger though it was called twice as many bushels. But when it comes to measuring values, instead of quantities, a great many people are victims of the curious delusion that by adopting a standard of value worth only half of that now used, this country would at once double the value of all the products of labor. They are entirely mistaken. Changing the measure would not in the slightest degree increase the real value in use or exchange of the goods measured, and the pretense of the silverites that free coinage would double the value of all property is merely a fraud by which they hope to fool the people into voting for fifty-cent dollars.

Sights for a Statesman.

If Billy Bryan, of Nebraska, thinks the people of the South are in danger of suffering or starvation because the coinage of silver is not free, he ought to go out and look at the crops in any Southern State he may happen to be in. The great fields of smiling and nodding grain would make the boy orator ashamed of himself.—Savannah News.



THIS LITTLE PIG CRIES: "WEE, WEE," ALL THE WAY HOME.

